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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



A fine specimen of the Black Walnut growing in Massachusetts

Order now and be sure of getting the sizes and varieties you want

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

P. O. Box 356

LANCASTER, PA.

Suggestions

NOTE: Our trees are of excellent quality this season and in a good, healthy condition. We have the trees and must move them for younger stock coming on. Owing to the financial condition throughout the country we know we cannot expect to make anything on these trees, as the cost to produce them makes the price high from the customer's point of view. We solicit your orders. Our service does not end with the sale. We want you to write us at any time we can be of service in advising you about the care of your trees. Your success with our trees is our best advertisement.

VISITORS. We are always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in nut trees. The best time to see the trees in bearing is in the late summer. English walnuts and filberts ripen early in September. Black walnuts, shagbarks, pecans and heartnuts ripen in October.

GROWING NUT TREES WITH SUPERIOR ROOTS. Although conditions here are very favorable for both root and top development, we greatly improve the root system by an improved method of transplanting the young trees. These trees, as we grow them, have more compact and much better root systems. This adds considerably to the cost of the trees, but is necessary if the trees are to be transplanted successfully.

BALLING AND BURLAPPING. We have been asked quite frequently the past season the advantage of digging nut trees with a ball of earth. Nut trees, as we grow them, can be transplanted successfully without this added expense. To dig the trees with a ball of earth large enough to accommodate the root system of the trees ranging in height from three to six feet tall takes a ball of earth weighing from 100 to 400 pounds or more if the roots are to be fairly well protected. We do not urge upon our customers this extra expense because it is not necessary. In view of this, however, should you desire trees balled and burlapped, we can do it for the extra cost of labor, etc.

WHEN TO PLANT. Our hardy Pennsylvania Grown Trees may be planted either spring or fall. Trees may be planted any time they are dormant, (usually from October 15 to the latter part of May, depending on the season) and the ground is not frozen hard. The usual shipping season is from October 15 to December 20 in the fall and March 1 to May 20 in the spring. We can usually supply trees perfectly dormant out of our cellars, until about June 15, but we do not recommend planting this late. You will have better results by planting your trees earlier. Planting instructions sent with every shipment of trees.

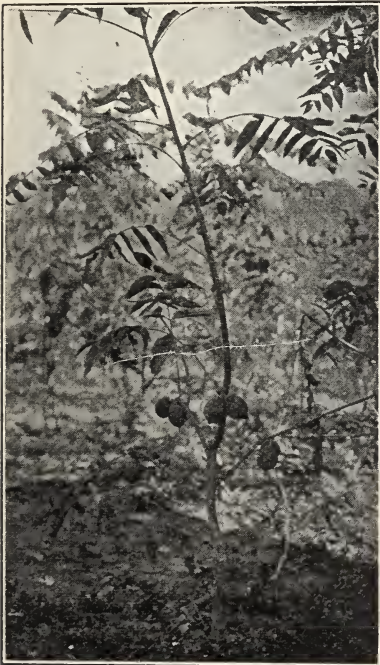
PLANT ONLY BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES. We are sometimes asked what are the advantages of budded or grafted trees over seedlings. The difference is the same as with fruit trees. Varieties of either fruit or nuts can only be perpetuated by budding or grafting. If we want a Baldwin apple orchard we do not attempt to grow the trees by planting Baldwin apple seed, because we know that these seedlings will not hold true to type or variety and that fruit of all sizes, shapes and colors will be produced when the trees come into bearing. We also know that these seedling trees will vary as much in vigor and productiveness as in the fruit borne, and that they will take two or three times as long to come into bearing as do the grafted or budded trees. The same applies to nuts and it would be just as reasonable to plant a seedling apple orchard as to plant a seedling nut orchard. The only difference is grafted varieties of nuts have not been available until recent years and people have become accustomed to planting seedling trees. By growing grafted or budded trees of improved varieties of nuts, we put nut culture on the same plane with fruit growing and there is nothing in the orchard line that promises greater returns to the orchardist than planting of these improved budded and grafted varieties. Nut trees grafted from bearing trees come into bearing sooner than the seedling tree.

THE AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT grows naturally from Canada to Florida, and from Maine to the Great Divide, and on about all kinds of soils and locations. The climate of Colorado is especially trying on trees but the black walnut is doing well there. Our grafted trees are also doing well in Washington and Oregon.



Ohio American Black Walnut

The black walnut is one of our principle forest trees in the U. S. and will thrive with little or no attention as do other trees of the same type. This, when we consider the healthfulness and longevity of the tree, makes the planting of the black walnut one of the surest and most attractive propositions.



Grafted Black Walnut Tree Bearing Seven Nuts 17 Months after the Tree Was Grafted

THOMAS. The largest black walnut we are propagating. Originated with the late Jos. Thomas, King-of-Prussia, Pa. One of the finest black walnuts yet found and of the best quality. Nut very large, kernels large, light colored and of very good quality. Kernels crack out 90% whole halves and quarters. The tree is a wonderful grower, fully doubling the ordinary black walnut in growth.

OHIO. From Northern Ohio. Nut medium to large; shell thin; kernel full of good quality. An excellent cracking nut and the halves of the kernels can be removed entire in most cases. The tree is a good grower and very early bearer.

STABLER. Originated in Maryland. One of the finest black Walnuts and the best of all in cracking quality. The kernels can easily be removed in halves and this variety runs quite a few one-lobed nuts from which the kernel can be removed in one piece.

TEN EYCK. Originated at So. Plainfield, N. J. The Ten Eyck is the thinnest shelled black walnut that we have. The nut is medium to large; kernel very full and plump and of very fine quality.

ORNAMENTAL VALUE OF NUT TREES. It seems hard for some people to get away from the idea that they must plant maples, poplars or other ornamental trees simply because others are planting them, when nut trees are far more ornamental; make just as good shade trees, and in addition produce a bountiful supply of nuts for home use if trees are of good budded or grafted varieties.

What constitutes an ornamental tree? The two factors of prime importance, and which the landscape architect looks to especially, are beauty and rarity. He is willing to sacrifice much of the former, if a specimen is rare. If one goes into a well planted place, the trees and shrubs one sees every day are hardly noticed, but new or rare specimens attract one's attention at once. A lawn or home grounds planted with nut trees, will attract more attention than any other planting that can be made. The early bearing of the grafted trees enhances their attractiveness as well as their usefulness.

Shrubby or herbaceous plants can be planted between or around the nut trees the same as with other trees. These trees, being very deep rooted, will not suffer because of being near the shrubbery, provided the soil is fertile, and the shrubbery will do better near these trees than they will when planted near ordinary shade trees which root shallow and spread their roots over a wide area.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING. Pecans and black walnut 50 to 60 feet apart; English walnuts 40 to 50 feet apart; filberts 15 to 20 feet apart. Hickories 40 feet apart.

THE NORTHERN PECANS are as hardy as the other hickories and in this regard should not be confused with the southern pecan. In a wild or natural state, the pecan grows from Terre Haute, Ind., and Clinton, Iowa,



POSEY

INDIANA

NIBLACK

BUTTERICK

on the north to the Gulf Coast on the south. The tree grows in the river bottoms and will succeed on land that is too low and damp for most trees. Because of this, it was formerly thought that the tree required excessive moisture for success, but this was long ago disproven by the thousands of trees growing thriftily and bearing well on high and dry locations, and on a wide range of soils. The pecan has proven to do well on even light sandy soil, if the soil fertility is kept up, as well as on the clay and clay loam soils. The varieties we are propagating are from Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky. The trees are perfectly hardy.

BUTTERICK. From near Grayville, Ill. The old Butterick tree is one of the "giants," and has been bearing beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The nut is one of the largest of the Indiana group and a real

paper-shell of excellent quality. The original tree is a heavy and regular bearer. The Butterick combines large size with a real paper-shell of high quality, and a rapid growing tree that bears very early, and is perhaps the best all round pecan of the Indiana group.

GREENRIVER. Originated in Henderson County, Ky. The nut is medium size; shell thin; kernel full and plump and of the best quality. Doing very well here.

INDIANA. From Knox County, Ind. One of the largest of the Indiana pecans and one of the best. The nut is thin shelled, full meated and of very good quality. The tree is a very heavy bearer.

NIBLACK. Originated in Knox County, Ind. Named for Hon. Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind. Nut medium to large; shell very thin; kernel full and plump and of the very best quality. Cracking quality the very best.

POSEY. From Gibson County, Ind. One of the largest and finest pecans of this group. The nut is very large and a real paper-shell. The cracking quality is the very best. The tree has very large foliage and is very ornamental.

BUSSERON. Supposed to be the parent of the Indiana pecan as the nuts are much alike as to size, shape and quality and the trees are growing not far apart. The Busseron is much the older and larger of the two trees. The old Busseron tree is said to be the greatest bearer of any of the pecan trees in the state of Indiana, making the variety a good one.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT. When budded or grafted upon the native black walnut stock ripens its wood growth earlier and better than do the seedling trees and are therefore considerably harder than seedling trees. Grafted on this stock, the tree is also adapted to a wider range of soils, but the tree is most exacting in its climatic requirements. While the English Walnut can be grown with more or less success in all the eastern, middle and southern states, our opinion is that its cultural range for commercial orcharding will follow that of the sweet cherry in the eastern and northern states. These trees are doing well in the lake region, from New York to Michigan; also in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as farther south, and mature their nuts well in the short seasons of these northern states. On the heavy black lands from southern Indiana, westward, their success is irregular and uncertain. The trees are doing well in Kentucky and in the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. Contrary to our earlier expectations, our grafted varieties of the English Walnut are doing well in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama and it is believed the hardy, late vegetating Mayette will prove to be a profitable commercial proposition in these states.



WILTZ MAYETTE

WILTZ MAYETTE. An extra fine diamond brand quality nut and fortunately a very hardy and reliable tree. Mayette is perhaps the largest nut with a thin, smooth and attractive shell that we have. The nuts are easily cracked by crushing in the hand and the quality is the very best. The large, white kernels being free from the bitter tannin found in many nuts. Our trees are of the Wiltz variety which is by far the most reliable of this type. This variety is doing fine here and elsewhere over the Eastern U. S. and is one of the few sorts that is self pollinating. The large catkins (staminate bloom) hang a long time and shed an abundance of pollen. Quite a few of the small trees are bearing in the nursery row.

EASTERN VARIETIES. The original Alpine tree stands in Lancaster. The nut is larger than the Mayette, but the shell is rougher and does not come from the husk as clean and attractive. The tree is a good bearer here. The Sinclair English Walnut originates in Maryland. The nut is slightly smaller than the Mayette. Nuts of good quality.

SPRAY. It is necessary to spray the English walnut for best results and especially until the young tree becomes established. For Leaf Spot, the same as found on cherry trees and for Leaf Hoppers, the same as attack any young plant with tender leaves, use Bordeaux. This spray mixture can be had in dry powder form with all the ingredients combined ready to be mixed with water. We will be glad to give anyone the formula for mixing this spray in large lots. It is cheaper to buy the ready prepared for a small quantity.

THE FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZEL is quite hardy and will succeed anywhere the English walnut will or possibly farther north. Like the English walnut, the filbert does not thrive in the Gulf Coast Section or the so-called "Planes States" west of the Mississippi River, presumably because of the warmer summers, but it is doing fine generally in the Eastern United States and fruiting well, where the proper varieties are planted, as far north as Northern New York, Michigan and Canada. The principal commercial planting of the filbert to date has been in Oregon and Washington, but our observation and experience leads us to the conclusion



AVELINE

BARCELONA

DU CHILLY

that the filbert and its hybrids are destined to become one of our most profitable nuts to grown in the Eastern United States. The nuts ripen earlier here and can be put on the market several weeks ahead of the western product. It has been repeatedly stated by the Oregon and Washington growers that no variety of filbert is self pollinating and none will bear more than a few nuts planted alone without the aid of pollen from other varieties. Our experience with them, embracing a large number of varieties, leads us to the same conclusion. We have selected just a few of the very best filberts

that can be counted upon to cross pollinate and bear good and regular crops of the finest nuts.

For home use the filbert is especially desirable, owing to the high quality of the nut and the ease with which the kernel can be extracted. The plant, growing about the size of a peach or plum tree, is ornamental and fits in well in odd places and among ornamentals.

For market planting the filbert appeals to those wanting quick returns, especially as the plants begin fruiting almost as soon as planted. The plants live to be old and are adapted to permanent plantings, or they can be used as fillers among larger growing nut or fruit trees for which purpose they are admirably adapted, as they begin fruiting quickly and soon produce profitable crops of nuts. The plants also stand considerable shade and bear good crops of nuts under the shade of the larger growing trees. The cracking quality is the best of any hardy nuts known. The kernel simply rolls out a solid lump, ready to be eaten. The filbert is the richest in food value of all the hardy nuts, according to the analysis.

ORDER BLANK

Date.....

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

LANCASTER, PA.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Ship by.....

(State how you wish your order shipped, otherwise we will ship as we deem best)

Name

(Prefix Mr., Mrs. or Miss and write plain)

Street or R. D. Town

Express Office..... County..... State.....

If out of variety ordered shall we substitute nearest variety of equal value?.....or return money?.....

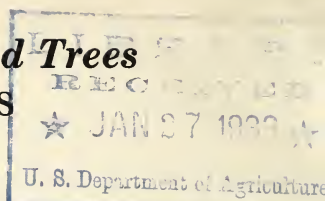
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Prices for Grafted and Budded Trees

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

LANCASTER, PA.

1932 - 1933



	Each	Dozen	100
Black Walnut, Juglans nigra			
2 to 3 feet tall.....	\$1.25	\$13.50	\$ 95.00
3 to 4 feet tall.....	1.40	14.40	110.00
4 to 5 feet tall.....	1.60	16.80	120.00
5 to 6 feet tall.....	1.85	19.20	140.00
6 to 8 feet tall.....	2.00	22.20	160.00
English Walnut, Juglans regia			
2 to 3 feet tall.....	1.50	16.50	120.00
3 to 4 feet tall.....	1.70	18.84	140.00
4 to 5 feet tall.....	1.90	21.24	160.00
5 to 6 feet tall.....	2.10	23.64	180.00
6 to 8 feet tall.....	2.35	26.64	200.00
Pecan and Hickory Hybrids			
2 to 3 feet tall.....	1.75	19.20	145.00
3 to 4 feet tall.....	2.00	21.00	160.00
4 to 5 feet tall.....	2.20	23.88	175.00
5 to 6 feet tall.....	2.50	25.00	195.00
6 to 8 feet tall.....	2.75	26.40	210.00
Heartnut, Juglans cordiformis			
3 to 4 feet tall.....	2.25	22.50	-----
4 to 5 feet tall.....	2.45	24.50	-----
5 to 6 feet tall.....	2.65	26.50	-----
6 to 8 feet tall.....	3.00	30.00	-----
Filberts, Corylus			
2 to 3 feet tall.....	1.10	11.40	90.00
3 to 4 feet tall.....	1.25	13.20	100.00
4 to 5 feet tall.....	1.40	15.00	110.00
5 to 6 feet tall.....	1.55	16.80	120.00
6 to 8 feet tall.....	1.70	18.60	130.00

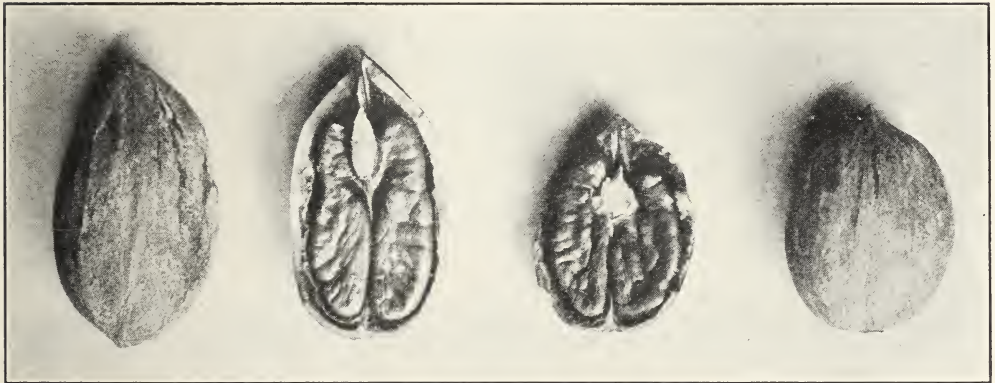
If you are interested in larger trees, write for prices. Take advantage of our low prices this year. When business conditions are better our prices will have to be advanced.

BARCELONA. A very large, roundish nut. This is the leading commercial sort being planted in Oregon and Washington where it bears very large crops. Although it blooms early here, Barcelona is one of the best croppers we have. It blooms over a long period and needs two or three pollinators for the best results. Plant Aveline for early and DuChilly to pollinate the later bloom. Tree very vigorous and makes the largest tree of the filberts.

WHITE AVELINE. Nut medium size, but the variety has so many good points, it should be in all collections. The quality and flavor of the nut is superb, being clean and attractive and of the highest quality. One of the best pollinators to plant with Barcelona, also quite satisfactory for Du Chilly and Jones Hybrid. It is a profuse bloomer and scatters its pollen over a larger season than do most other varieties. Should be in all home collections and enough for adequate pollination at least in all commercial plantings.

DU CHILLY. This is not nearly so strong a grower as the Barcelona and Aveline filberts but is a heavy bearer. The nut is very large and the kernel very large, clean and attractive and of the best quality.

JONES HYBRID. Named *corylus jonesii*, by Sargent. This new strain of filbert combines the hardness of the American hazel, *corylus americana*, with the reliable fruiting quality of the European filbert, *corylus avellana*. Nuts are of good size, smooth and of fine quality. There was originally over 500 plants of this cross to be tested. They have now all been discarded but the best and healthiest plants. The flavor is much better than either the American hazel or the European filbert.



MARQUARDT

PLEAS

THE HYBRID HICKORIES. Beaver, Fairbanks and Laney, being hybrids of the shagbark and bitternut, adapt themselves easily to a great variety of soils and climatic conditions. The bitternut hickory, one of the parents, is the most widely distributed of all our hickories. It is found growing naturally from the St. Lawrence River on the north, to Florida on the south, and westward to Northeastern Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The pure shagbark is strictly a northern species and does not grow very far south except along the mountain ranges, but these hybrids should succeed well into the Cotton Belt at least, if not to the Gulf Coast. Many people have tested these nuts here the past two or three years and they have been practically unanimous in saying that the flavor of the nuts was extra fine. The trees come into bearing much sooner than the pure shagbark.

BEAVER. Originated in Central Pennsylvania. The Beaver is one of the finest of this type and a very beautiful tree. The tree bears quickly and is very prolific.

FAIRBANKS. From east central Iowa. One of the best of the type and very prolific. Tree very hardy and ripens its crop very early here.

LANEY. Named by Dr. Sargent for the Superintendent of the Rochester Parks, Mr. C. C. Laney. The original tree stands in Rochester and is a remarkably fine specimen. The nut has a very thin shell, full meated and of excellent quality.

MARQUARDT. Also known as Burlington. This tree is perhaps the finest variety of the pecan-shellbark hybrids and, originating in Iowa, the tree is very hardy. The tree is a very rapid grower and very ornamental. It will succeed under neglect where most trees would fail. The nut, which is large and long, resembles the pecan more closely and is a good cracker. The kernel is large, plump and the blending of the pecan-hickory flavor gives it a distinct and very delightful flavor. We can recommend this variety very highly for general planting.

PLEAS. A pecan-bitternut hybrid. The tree is perfectly hardy. The nuts have the thinnest shell of any of the hickory hybrids.

THE HEARTNUT, *Juglans cordiformis*, from Japan. This variety is rare in this country for the reason that it is a "Sport" or extreme variation of the common Japan walnut, *Juglans sieboldiana*, according to Sargent, and almost invariably reverts to that type or species from seed. Owing to the extra cracking quality of the nut, the rapid and luxuriant growth, and early and prolific bearing of the tree, the Heartnut is one of our most valuable nut bearing trees.

Those looking for a nut tree that will equal the poplars, maples and willows in extreme rapid growth should plant the Heartnut. Besides equaling these trees in extreme rapid growth, the Heartnut is far more valuable as an ornamental. The tree has very large, almost tropical-looking foliage. The nut is heart shaped, smooth, brown in color and is of excellent quality, having a flavor closely resembling our butternut. The nuts are borne in clusters of from five to fifteen nuts.

Terms and Guarantee

REMITTANCES may be made in any way convenient. Personal checks from responsible parties accepted at par. Shipments sent f. o. b. here.

NON-GUARANTY. We guarantee all trees sent out to be of the size and quality specified, but like most other firms we do not guarantee trees to grow. We take this stand for the following reasons: In the first place, many people who plant trees guaranteed to grow, habitually neglect the trees for this very reason and never get any where. In the second place the prices of the trees would have to be advanced to take care of the losses thus caused by careless planting and neglect, and this would not be fair to the man who plants and cares for his trees properly, since he would be helping to pay these unnecessary losses in which he had no part. We are very careful to see that all trees sent out are well grown, true to label and in condition to live and grow, but since we have no influence over conditions surrounding the trees or over their planting and care, after they pass out of our hands, we cannot assume responsibility for any customers losses resulting from failure to make the trees grow for any reason. Where customers receive trees from us that they feel are not up to our usual high standard, we will take it as a favor if they write us fully in the case and we will be glad to make good mistakes of any kind, but complaints or claims, to receive attention, must be made as soon as shipment has been received and inspected. Otherwise the transaction will be considered as closed.